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Fermi Observations of Gamma-ray Bursts JULIE MCENERY, NASA/GSFC, FERMI-LAT COLLABORATION, FERMI-GBM COLLABORATION — The Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope, launched in June 2008, is a satellite based observatory to study the high energy gamma-ray sky. With their wide fields of view and enormous energy ranges, the two instruments on Fermi are especially well suited to the study of gamma-ray bursts - the brightest explosions in the Universe. The Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM), with a >9 steradian field of view, is the most prolific detector of GRB currently in orbit and provides coverage from 8 keV to 40 MeV. The Large Area Telescope (LAT), also with a large (>2 steradian) field of view, provides ground-breaking high energy observations from 20 MeV to over 300 GeV. In this talk, I will describe the somewhat unexpected results revealed by Fermi observations of gamma-ray bursts and discuss how these have impacted our understanding of these exotic objects.

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